CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Talks were held on Mar. 16 between the delegations of the Korean Workers' Party (left side) and the Japan Communist Party.

Talks Held Between KWP And JCP Delegations

Talks were held between the delegations of the Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party, according to a KCNA report dated Mar. 16.

Present at the talks from the side of the Korean Workers' Party were Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee; Choi Yong Kun, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Kim Kwang Hyup, Members of the Political Committee and Vice-chairmen, of the KWP Central Committee; Pak Yong Kook, Member and a Department Director, of the KWP Central Committee; and Kim Kwang Jung and Kim Hi Joon, Vice-department Directors of the KWP Central Committee.

Present from the side of the Japan Communist Party were Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Masayoshi Oka, Standing Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat, of the JCP Central Committee; Koreto Kurahara and Itaru Yonehara, Members of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee; Ichiro Sunama, Member of the Secretariat of the JCP Central Committee; and Koichiro Ueda, Tetsuzo Fuwa, Akira Kudo, Alternate Members of the JCP Central Committee.

Questions of common concern for the two Parties were discussed at the talks.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Korean Leaders Greet Bulgarian Leaders

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun on Mar. 15 sent a joint message of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Traikov in connection with the latters' re-election respectively as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the BPR, KCNA reported on Mar. 15.

Telegram to Premier Chou En-lai

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Mar. 13 a telegram to Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China in connection with the earthquake that hit the Hsingtai area, Hopei Province, China, KCNA reported.

In the telegram, Premier Kim Il Sung expressed deep sympathy with Premier Chou En-lai and with the people in the earthquake-hit area and hoped the calamities will be overcome and the victims be relieved at the earliest date.

WELCOME BANQUET ARRANGED

The Korean Workers' Party Central Committee on Mar. 11 arranged a banquet in honour of the visiting Japan Communist Party delegation, according to a Mar. 11 KCNA report.

Invited to the banquet were all the members of the JCP delegation.

At the banquet Chairman Kim Il Sung made a brief welcome speech.

In the name of the KWP Central Committee and all the Party members, Chairman Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to Korea of Kenji Miyamoto and all the other members of the JCP delegation.

Pointing out that the Korean and Japanese communists are the closest comrades-in-arms who have long fought together, Chairman Kim Il Sung stressed that today when the two Parties and the peoples of the two countries are confronting common tasks of struggle, it is of great importance to strengthen the organic link between the Korean revolution and the Japanese revolution.

He said he was glad to meet Kenji Miyamoto who has visited Korea with other leading comrades of the Japan Communist Party, thus creating an opportunity to exchange opinions with the Korean Workers' Party on questions of concern for the two Parties and the question of the international communist movement.

Chairman Kim Il Sung proposed a toast to the health of Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and all the members of the Party, to the health of the members of the JCP delegation led by Kenji Miyamoto, the friendship of the two Parties and to the victory of the common struggle of the peoples of the two countries.

Then JCP delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto thanked to the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee for the cordial and fraternal welcome accorded his delegation.

Pointing out that today there are many complicated questions in the world including the question of the U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam, Kenji Miyamoto expressed the conviction that the two Parties would certainly overcome such complicated troubles occurring in the world.

IN WELCOME OF JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

Pyongyang City Mass Rally Held

A Pyongyang city mass rally was held on Mar. 15 in welcome of the Japan Communist Party delegation headed by Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, with a large number of working people, leading persons of power organs and social organizations taking part, according to a KCNA report dated Mar. 15 from Pyongyang.

The Japan Communist Party delegation had arrived in Korea on Mar. 11 at the invitation of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee.

At 5 p.m. sharp, Chairman Kim Il Sung of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, and JCP delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto mounted the platform amid the playing of resounding welcome music, when all the attendants at the rally rose to their feet to extend warmest welcome applause to delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto and other delegation members who were also invited to the platform at the meeting.

Premier Kim Il Sung (third from right) and delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto (fourth from left) respond to the cheers of the attendants at the Pyongyang city mass rally held on Mar. 15 in welcome of the Japan Communist Party delegation.

The platform party was also formed by Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup, Political Committee Members and Vice-chairmen, of the KWP Central Committee; Li Song Woon, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and many other highly-placed Korean leaders and representatives of social organizations.

Li Song Woon, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the KWP, and delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the JCP, exchanged speechs at the meeting. (Both

speeches on page 2)

At the meeting, a congratulatory banner was presented to delegation leader Kenji Miyamoto in the name of the Pyongyang city mass rally. The letters on the banner read: "Long live the militant amity and unity between the Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party!"

CLOSED SHELF

WED MAR 23 1966

Speech of Li Song Woon

Li Song Woon said that the visit of the delegation to our country would go a long way toward strengthening the traditional friendship and militant solidarity existing between the Parties of Korea and Japan, defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and safeguarding the unity of the international communist movement.

He went on:

The Japan Communist Party is the seasoned vanguard of the Japanese working class with a long history of struggles and a glorious revolutionary tradition.

Today the Japan Communist Party is scoring big successes by correctly guiding the Japanese revolution through the creative application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete reality of the country.

Li Song Woon noted that it has upheld the purity of the party ranks, reinforced them organizationally and ideologically and increased their militant strength all the more by exposing and smashing the schismatic machinations of such anti-party revisionists as Shiga and Kamiyama.

Li Song Woon continued:

For its exploits made in the half century long struggle and for its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, correct line and experienced leadership and its boundless devotion to the Japanese people, the Japan Communist Party is enjoying the deep trust and love of the working class and toiling people of Japan.

The Japan Communist Party is a seasoned detachment of the international communist movement. It has been adhering to the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and Statement of the Meetings of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties and opposing modern revisionism and dogmatism.

It has also been making sincere efforts for the unity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and for the strengthening of the common struggle against imperialism.

The Japan Communist Party has always maintained an independent, principled stand on questions arising in the international communist movement.

All this has won the Japan Communist Party high prestige in the international communist movement.

Our Party and the Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes of the Japan Communist Party and the working people and warmly greet them.

Then Li Song Woon referred to the Asian situation which is gravely jeopardized owing to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

He vehemently condemned their feverish scheme to expand the barbarous war of aggression against the Vietnamese people to Indo-China and the whole of Asia.

He also condemned the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea already for over 20 years, have turned it into an atomic-rocket base and are stepping up of late provocative machinations against the northern half of the Republic.

He continued:

The present situation makes it incumbent upon the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite firmly and wage a more vigorous common struggle against imperialism.

Especially, under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists are expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam, it stands out as an urgent problem to strengthen the anti-U.S. common struggle.

The communist and workers' parties and the peace-loving people of the world should seize every opportunity and possibility to actively expose and denounce U.S. imperialism and should thoroughly isolate it. When all the communist and workers' parties wage a powerful common struggle against U.S. imperialism and in support of the liberation struggle of the peoples, the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war will be frustrated and a favourable condition be created for the unity of the international communist movement.

At the same time, we should intensify the struggle against Japanese militarism.

The struggle against the Japanese militarism is linked with the struggle against U.S. imperialism and constitutes one of its important aspects, he emphasized.

The communists of Korea and Japan are comrades-in-arms who have been supporting and cooperating with each other in the protracted struggle against the common enemy and are revolutionary comrades fighting in unity for the attainment of the common goals and common ideals, Li Song Woon declared and continued:

The Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Communist Party have been fighting together against modern revisionism and in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the international communist movement.

Our two Parties, not yielding to any pressure, have been maintaining their principled stands and fighting to defend the norms of equality and independency of brother parties.

The Communist Party and people of Japan actively supported and encouraged our people at the time of the anti-Japanese struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and have always expressed firm solidarity with our people in the struggle for the socialist construction and the self-dependent unification of the country.

The Japan Communist Party has been making every effort in defence of the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and for the guarantee of their national education and the freedom of travel to and from the homeland.

Our Party highly appreciates the support and encouragement of the Japan Communist Party and the Japanese people to the struggle of the Korean people.

Our Party is happy to have as its close comrade-in-arms such an independent and tested Marxist-Leninist party loyal to revolution as the Japan Communist Party.

As the Korean revolution and Japanese revolution are closely inter-relafed in their development, it is of weighty significance to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of the two countries.

Our Party and people will share life and death with the Japan Communist Party and the Japanese people and march forward together with them to the end in the struggle against the common enemy and for the common goal, Li Song Woon declared in conclusion.

Speech of Kenji Miyamoto

Dwelling on the brotherly relations between the Japan Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party, both of which have been tempered and have grown through long trials, Kenji Miyamoto said:

The two parties are Marxist-Leninist parties which support each other in the struggle against the common enemy and which are firmly united in militant friendship. The precious sacrifices made in the course of the protracted common struggle are immortal power linking the revolutionary struggles in the two countries.

Closer cooperation and unity between the two Parties are of particular importance in the light of the current international situation and of the tasks arising in the international communist movement.

Paying high tribute to the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction, such as industrial production which has grown 15-fold and grain output which has increased over two-fold in comparison with pre-liberation 1944, Kenji Miyamoto declared that the democratic forces of Japan are rejoicing over the achievements as over their own. He said:

You have registered these achievements by adhering to the correct basic line of applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism independently

and creatively to the practical conditions of Korea, not succumbing to the erroneous line forced by the modern revisionists under the excuse of "international division of labor" and guarding against dogmatism which mechanically and blindly applies international experience. These successes, he stressed, are fruition of the seasoned Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and proof of the greatness of the revolutionary energy of the Korean people.

He expressed warm solidarity with all the revolutionaries and patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea, who are fighting under extremely trying conditions for the formation of an anti-U.S., national salvation united front directed against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, and for the self-dependent unification of Korea on a democratic basis.

Exposing the aggressive and reactionary nature of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" fabricated under the baton of U.S. imperialism, he said:

We once again manifest the determination to fight together with you till the "Treaty" is torn to shreds.

Then Kenji Miyamoto touched on the Vietnamese question, the focus of the present international affairs.

It is the most urgent task of the anti-imperialist, national liberation and peace forces of the world to smash the U.S. imperialists' aggression and the machinations for its expansion, by supporting and encouraging the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism, he stressed.

It stands out today as the paramount, immediate task to form a powerful united front and fortify it, rallying the broad anti-imperialist, national liberation and peace forces of the world, in order to oppose the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam and support the Vietnamese people.

In view of the U.S. imperialist aggression and the plan for its expansion, we cannot say that the anti-imperialist, national liberation and peace forces of the world are as yet adequately consolidated.

Many knotty problems pending solution lie ahead of our successful onward march. We, by no means, underrate the difficulties. But we must foil the aggression of U.S. imperialism at all costs. For this, the forces of the world people opposing U.S. imperialism must be firmly united. This is the ardent desire of the awakened people the world over.

He continued:

It is a world historic task of the Marxist-Leninist parties to fight against all hues of opportunism which compromise with and kotow before the U.S. imperialists, while upholding the banner of struggle against U.S. imperialism, the banner of the international united front against U.S. imperialism, and fighting for their realization.

Referring to the question of strengthening the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of its unity and solidarity, Kenji Miyamoto said:

How to fight in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism against the line of modern revisionism, the main danger which has cropped up within the international communist movement, and how to fight successfully under such circumstances against the reactionary aggressive forces headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world people—these questions have been a historical touchstone for all the Marxist-Leninist parties in the recent years.

The Korean Workers' Party has consistently manifested its stand of adhering to the revolutionary principles of the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, of opposing modern revisionism which remains the main danger in the international communist movement and of opposing dogmatism and sectarianism.

In his report delivered on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke about the important historical experience in fighting and overcoming all trends of opportunism, flunkeyism and factionalism within the Party, which had colluded with the outside forces. This is a brilliant summation of the Korean Workers' Party and, at the same time, furnishes a valuable lesson for the international communist movement.

As viewed from the international affair as a whole, the modern revisionists have not yet given up their opportunist, big-power chauvinist, splittist line.

In respect to our country they are virtually in league with the anti-party renegades expelled from our Party and are persisting in the splittist interference in the democratic and peace movement in our country.

Noting that the revisionists are spreading virus among the Japanese working masses by beautifying the Sato Government of Japan, Kenji

(Continued on page 3)

Marxist-Leninist Path Chosen by Korean Workers' Party For Solution of Agrarian Question

Following is the second and the concluding installment of an editorial article entitled "Marxist-Leninist path chosen by our Party for the solution of the agrarian question" carried on Mar. 4 by Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. The first installment was published on No. 262 of our paper.

"Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of industrial enterprise management, links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership should be strengthened, and cooperative ownership steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

These basic principles for the solution of the socialist agrarian question come from the Marxist-Leninist principle that revolution should be carried forward to completion in the countryside and the leading role of the working class be enhanced in all domains.

Referring to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the socialist countryside, the article says: The task confronting the Party following the completion of cooperativization is to carry forward the revolution for eliminating the distinctions between town and countryside and leading the peasants to communism.

The article goes on:

Premier Kim Il Sung made it clear that the distinctions between town and countryside are the technical, cultural and ideological lag of farm villages behind towns and the resultant differences in ownership and in the level of economic management. He defined the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the cardinal revolutionary task for removing the distinctions between town and countryside.

The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside have their respective tasks and significance. But they are an inter-related, inter-acting whole. Therefore, these three revolutions should be closely linked with each other and be fulfilled in a unified process.

Among them, the ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must be fulfilled before all other work. Our Party has always given precedence to political work in all work among the peasants and energetically conducted communist education among them with class education as its basis, following the start of cooperativization, thereby bringing about marked changes in the ideology of peasants.

In carrying out the technical revolution in the countryside, the Party, taking the specific conditions of our country into consideration, gives priority to the completion of irrigation, while vigorously carrying on mechanization, electrification and chemicalization.

Shining achievements have been made also in the work to carry out the cultural revolution.

Then the article points out that the assistance of the working class party and state is the basic condition for the final solution of the agrarian question.

It is the historical mission of the working class to assist and lead the peasants on their way toward communism.

Especially, following the cooperativization, the responsibility for the development of the rural economy and for the life of peasants is shifted from the individual peasants to the working class party and state.

Assistance to the countryside strengthens, in the final analysis, the force of the working class itself and its class foundation and accelerates the process of remoulding the peasantry into the working class.

Guidance and support to the countryside should not be confined to one domain but be given to all domains.

The article lays stress on the question of a base that can ensure uniform and comprehensive guidance by the Party and the State to the countryside on all fronts of politics, economy and culture, in effectively rendering assistance to the countryside.

Proceeding from the conditions of the country, the Party has defined the county as the regional unit and base for controlling and guiding rural work in a uniform way. Only with such a base can effective guidance and assistance be rendered to the scattered countryside and the agrarian question be successfully solved.

The article refers to the improvement of the management of cooperative farms and to the development of cooperative ownership.

The basic line of improving guidance to and management of the socialist rural economy lies in bringing the method of management of the agricultural cooperative economy closer to the advanced method of industrial enterprise management.

The dissemination of the *Chungsan-ri spirit* and *Chungsan-ri method* which embody the traditional revolutionary work method and mass line of our Party in socialist construction, has led to the reorganization of guidance to the countryside in conformity with the new circumstances in the cooperativized countryside.

The establishment of the County Management Committee for Cooperative Farms meeting the demand of the development of the rural economy in our country further deepened and developed the *Chungsan-ri spirit* and *Chungsan-ri method* in line with the reality of our countryside. The Management Committee is a specialized agricultural guidance organ which performs both the function of directly guiding cooperative farms and the function of directly realizing the material and technical assistance of the State.

The recent introduction of the sub-work team piece work system at all cooperative farms along with the intensification of the work team premium system is of weighty significance in bringing the level of enterprise management of cooperative farms closer to that of industry and improving and perfecting the agricultural production relations.

Our Party adheres to the principle of organically combining the two forms of ownership in such a way as to strengthen direct production links between industry and agriculture and raise the leading role of ownership by the whole people over cooperative ownership. This is the correct road for accelerating the process of transition from cooperative ownership to ownership by the whole people.

Our experience shows that only by guiding and managing the cooperative farms by enterprise method on the basis of mass line and organically linking the two forms of ownership in such a way as to steadily enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over cooperative ownership, is it possible to liquidate most smoothly and rapidly the backwardness of the countryside in the relations of ownership and in the level of economic management.

Summing up the experience in the struggle for the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions in our country, the article says in conclusion:

Jooche (national identity) must be thoroughly established, to begin with, in order to successfully solve the agrarian question.

Our experience also shows that in order to successfully solve the agrarian question we should adhere to the stand of continuously stepping up revolution and carrying it to the end.

The powerful guidance and assistance of the working class party and state are the decisive guarantee for the solution of the agrarian question.

For the successful solution of the agrarian question it is also important to carry through the class and mass line in close combination.

We will make strenuous efforts for the solution of the tasks put forth by the Theses and advance step by step toward the final goal while consolidating and developing our gains.

Korean Weavers on Same Front With Fighting Vietnamese People

The workers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine are intensifying their drive for higher production in the "Week of support to the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people." The combine has been in a friendly socialist emulation with the workers of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill in Vietnam already for nine years. The workers in Pyongyang are working in the spirit of fighting the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The title of "Korea-Vietnam Friendship Work Team" is given to those teams which set an example in production and life. Two hundred thirty work teams have already won the title.

The workers there are being greatly encouraged by the news that the workers of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill, together with the entire Vietnamese people, are fighting heroically to defend the production front under the barbarous bombing by the U.S. imperialists.

The Ahn Keum Soon and Kim Sun Ok work teams of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Shop registered the name of Nguyen Van Troi as their member and are carrying out his share of work, too.

Ahn Keum Soon Chullima Work Team members overfulfil their daily assignments by more than six per cent.

As a result of this struggle, production is on a steady upsurge. The Korea-Vietnam Friendship Shop, for instance, is fulfiling their daily plan at 105 per cent.

"Yankee imperialists, get out of S. Korea, S. Vietnam at once!": **photo: scene of the meeting of the women's employes of the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill held on March 5, marking the "day of solidarity with the Vietnamese women fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggression"**

(Continued from page 2)

Miyamoto declared: This shows once again in what deep quagmire of anti-class opportunism the modern revisionism have sunk.

In the last part of his speech Kenji Miyamoto reviewed the struggle of the Japan Communist Party for carrying out the task of the anti-imperialism, anti-monopoly capital, democratic revolution.

Our Party will unswervingly advance along the road of applying independently and creatively the Marxist-Leninist principles to the reality of the Japanese revolution, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

We will defend the revolutionary cause of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement of the Meetings of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, combat the harm done by modern revisionism, the main danger, and will strive for the consolidation of the ranks of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and for its genuine unity, while guarding against the danger of dogmatism and sectarianism.

Our Party will fight for the successful united action and united front of the world people against U.S. imperialism.

We sincerely hope that the militant friendship and solidarity between the Japan Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party, between the peoples of the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future, too.

British Trader Calls For Expanding Trade with DPRK

"No obstacle stands in the way of expanding trade between Britain and North Korea, I think," said Ronald James' Gatehouse of the Entores Ltd., in England to a reporter of the Pyongyang Times, KCNA reported on Mar. 19

Mr. Ronald visited Korea recently to promote trade between his company and Korean trading firms.

While in Korea, he concluded trade agreements with Korean trading firms.

Pak Clique's Decision on Additional Dispatch of Troops Provoking Surging Denunciation

North Korea is now resounding with shouts of the people: "Condemn U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique who continue to send South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam!" "Let's drive Yankee aggressors out of South Korea and South Vietnam!" "Down with the Pak Jung Hi clique indulging in treachery!"

Meetings are being held in many parts of the country against the troop dispatch scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Meanwhile, North Korean papers carried articles denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for an additional dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam. On Mar. 12, **Rodong Shinmoon,** organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, carried an editorial article in which the paper expressed full support for the March 7 statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued in connection with the decision of the Pak Jung Hi clique to send another division of combat-ready troops to South Vietnam.

The editorial said: The South Korean puppet army soldiers should rise up resolutely against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are trying to use them as cheap cannon fodder and should reject their troop dispatch order.

The "ROK Army" soldiers in South Vietnam, the paper appealed, should refuse to be mercenaries any longer, go over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and join in the honourable fight for wiping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Regarding the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism as their own, the Korean people will fight on shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to the bitter end against the common enemy, the paper stressed.

On Mar. 10, **Minjoo Chosun,** organ of the DPRK Government, also carried an editorial, denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's decision on an additional dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry of the Chinese People's Republic issued on Mar. 11 a statement condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique which, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, decided to send 20,000 additional puppet troops to South Vietnam, according to a Hsinhua report from Peking.

The statement said: The Pak Jung Hi clique's scheme for additional troop dispatch to South Vietnam is another grave step taken by U.S. imperialism to expand its war of aggression in Vietnam.

The Chinese Government and people, the statement said, firmly support the just stand made clear in the statements of the DPRK Government, the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, its lackeys, for this new crime.

The U.S. imperialist plan of expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam is directed not only against the peoples of Vietnam and Korea, but also against the peoples of China and the Asian countries, the statement stressed.

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic issued on Mar. 7 a statement in connection with the fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique decided to send more puppet troops to South Vietnam, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency.

The statement said: The decision of the Pak Jung Hi clique has further exposed it as nothing but a clique of faithful lackeys of the United States.

This brazen action of the Pak Jung Hi clique is an arrogant provocation against the Vietnamese people, the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world who are resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in South Vietnam. It also constitutes a most serious violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and of all norms of international law.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam energetically demands that an immediate end be put to the dispatch of more Pak Jung Hi mercenaries to South Vietnam. The U.S. Government must stop its war of aggression in South Vietnam, withdraw from there all U.S. troops, Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and troops of other satellite countries, along with all arms and all other war materials, definitively and unconditionally stop the bombing raids and all other war acts against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and correctly implement the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Earlier, on Mar. 10, representative of **the Mongolian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity** flayed in a press interview the Pak Jung Hi clique which has decided to send more puppet troops to South Vietnam, according to a report of the Mongolian News Agency from Ulan Bator.

This is a scene of heart-rending parting of a South Korean mother with her son who is, as U.S. cannon fodder, about to leave for South Vietnam where only death awaits him.

More S. Korean Soldiers Victimized In S. Vietnam

Some 350 South Korean puppet troops were put out of action in South Vietnam, according to the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

In a U.S.-directed barbarous operation against the inhabitants in Binh Khe district, Binh Dinh Province, from Feb. 26, 344 soldiers of five South Korean battalions were killed by the local people's armed forces. Two helicopters were brought down in this engagement.

On Feb. 28, seven South Korean puppet soldiers, who were retreating to the capital of Binh Khe district were snipped off by local guerrillas.

Another Company of S. Korean Troops Leaves for South Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, sent on Mar. 11 all of a sudden an engineer company of South Korean puppet marines to South Vietnam, according to press reports from Seoul.

This company is not included in the 20,000 South Korean puppet troops scheduled to be sent to South Vietnam later.

It is said to be a replacement company, but it will fill vacancies in the puppet ranks caused by the heavy casualties.

U.S.-Japan Tie-Up for Asian Aggression

Japan holds an important place in U.S. Far Eastern strategy.

The U.S. imperialists have been endeavouring for a long time to make up for the drawback in the supply line extending over a distance of 10,000 kilometres from the United States to Asia, by use of Japan's industrial potentials and to make her a base for Asian aggression and a nuclear outpost.

Particularly these days, they are planning to draw Japanese militarism into a local war in case it breaks out in Korea or other Asian countries as a result of their war escalation plan.

The Japanese magazine "Sekai" writes that a concrete plan for southward advance through the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and northward advance through the Korean Peninsula has been worked out between the United States and Japan.

Thus, U.S. imperialism, all out in expanding the Vietnamese war, has been impelling Japan actively to reinforce her armament and carry out war preparations. Responding to this, Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato decided to undertake the "Third Five-Year Plan for the Buildup of Defense Power" from this year, one year ahead of schedule.

Unlike the "Second Defense Power Buildup Plan," accentuating the "modernization" of the Japanese armed forces for countering local war or lesser-scale war, this third plan is intended to "build up powerful self-defense forces capable of conducting not only local war but also all-out nuclear war."

On the basis of this plan, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces will have a reinforced guided missile battalion, navy and air forces equipped with guided missiles. Their mission is overseas aggression. The Sato Government openly revealed its aggressive ambition by declaring that "it does not contravene the spirit and phrases of the Constitution of Japan to dispatch troops abroad to be used in controlling a belligerant party as was the case with the Korean War."

This aggressive aim of Japanese militarism has been encouraged by U.S. imperialism.

The dangerous nature of the U.S.-Japan military tie-up finds concrete expression in their scheme for aggression on Northeast Asia including Korea. The "Operation Three Arrows" plan disclosed in February last year stipulated that in case of another war in Korea, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, under the command of the U.S. Army, would extend their operation sphere up to North Korea and Northeast China.

According to the Japanese press speaking for the militarist circles, the Japanese ground force will undertake operations abroad, especially in Korea, and the navy in the north of Okinawa and Guam, blockading the Tsugaru, Soya and Korea Straits and preventing the movement of the Soviet and Chinese submarines into the Pacific. Under the command of the U.S. Air Force, the Japanese Air Force will have the northern part of Korea and Northeast China within the radius of its operations.

This shows that a detailed plan has been drawn up for co-ordinated operations of the U.S. Army and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces of all services.

Taking into account this strategic plan, the U.S. imperialists have long since shifted main emphasis from the conversion of Japan into a ground force base to the nuclear armament of its naval and air bases.

They reduced the number of U.S. troops stationed in Japan from 200,000 to 47,000.

In 1963, they demanded Japan open her ports to Polaris and other U.S. nuclear submarines and decided to build up in Japan a base for F-104-D jet bombers capable of carrying nuclear war-heads.

They are also planning to form a U.S.-commanded Northeast Asia Defense Force with Japan as its front commander. Cashing in on this plan, the Japanese imperialists are scheming to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

However, ill-intentioned conspiracy will boomerang.

Asia of today is not the Asia of yesterday. Should they dare to poke their head into any part of Asia, the Asian people will take them down with a peg or two.

"ROK" Troop Dispatch and Its Background

Pak Jung Hi is now hurrying with the formation of one combat division and another regiment to be sent to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder. The additional troop dispatch will bring the total number of South Korean troops in South Vietnam to nearby 50,000.

Chokook Tongil published in Pyongyang, refutes the allegation of Pak Jung Hi that South Korea's troop dispatch is "for freedom and peace in Asia" and is "its independent act." The paper brings to light the truth of his troop dispatch.

The dispatch of South Korean troops is directed by the U.S. It is an open secret that the additional troop dispatch was repeatedly urged by Johnson and decided on the occasion of Humphrey's recent visit to Seoul.

For the U.S. imperialists, South Vietnam is a stepping-stone in their aggressive war against the socialist countries in Asia, a base of the subversive activities against peace-loving neutral nations and a strategic point linking together the pro-American reactionary regimes.

Since they crawled into South Vietnam in place of the French imperialists, the U.S. imperialists have been carrying on the "undeclared war" and trying hard to stick to South Vietnam under the "Stanley-Taylor Plan," "McNamara Plan" and so on. However, the U.S. imperialists have sustained one serious defeat after another in face of the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

Driven into a tight corner, the U.S. imperialists are working hard to drag a large number of puppet troops into South Vietnam and internationalize the Vietnam war so as to realize their wild dream at all costs.

A South Korean newspaper had this to say: The U.S. request for troop dispatch to Vietnam is more for avoiding isolation and disgrace by shoving off part of its responsibilities to others under the unfavourable war situation in Vietnam.

U.S. imperialism is recruiting puppet troops to meet the shortage of armed forces and use them as its bullet shield.

On the other hand, it pursues through this the aim of aligning its Asian puppets into an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance, the keynote of its Asian strategy.

The U.S. picked up Pak Jung Hi to push ahead this project because he is a most faithful stooge who is willing to sell the country and fellow countrymen to cater for his master's need, while the South Korean puppet army is the cheapest cannon fodder.

U.S. Atrocities in South Korea

Yankee Fires at S. Korean Boys

A Yankee sergeant fired at Korean boys on Mar. 11 in Moonsan, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, according to a recent report from Seoul.

When 13 Korean boys distributing newspapers to U.S. army units arrived at the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, U.S. Second Infantry Division, by a three-quarter ton truck, the American sentry fired two bullets at them from his M-1 rifle.

There is no detailed report on the consequences of this barbarity.

Yankee Shoots S. Korean Youth

A Yankee soldier on Mar. 15 shot at a resident in Osan, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, a Radio Dong-a report from Seoul said.

While passing near a U.S. air base in Osan, Choi Hyun Ki (29) was shot and wounded seriously.

The criminal was identified as corporal Maraskara (transliterated from Korean) of the U.S. 6314 air force M.P. unit, the report added.

Growing Support for Koreans' Movement for DPRK Nationality

Three municipal, and one town, assemblies in Japan recently unanimously adopted resolutions supporting the demand of Koreans here to have their "ROK" nationality (written in the nationality columns of their "alien registration certificates") changed to DPRK nationality.

They are the Ibaraki Municipal Assembly in Osaka Prefecture, the Omuda Municipal Assembly in Fukuoka Prefecture, the Ogaki Municipal Assembly in Gifu Prefecture, and the Omiya Town Assembly in Ibraki Prefecture, which adopted the resolutions on Feb. 26, Mar. 10, 12 and 14, respectively.

The main parts of the resolutions, which were shortly presented to the Central Government, read to the following effect:

In the light of international law, any one has the right to freely choose and possess his nationality. This right is one of the fundamental human rights which no one can infringe upon. From this point of view, the Japanese Government should immediately recognize the Koreans' demand for the change of their nationality from "ROK" to DPRK.

Meanwhile, as of Mar. 14, the number of the Japanese local assemblies which expressed their support for the Koreans' movement for DPRK nationality, have reached 26, including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, the Hokkaido Government Office, and the Osaka and Kyoto Prefectural Assemblies.

Pak Regime Cannot Survive 6 Months Without U.S. "Aid"

During a recent congressional hearing, Chairman Fulbright of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that "South Korea could hardly survive six months if the U.S. went away and left there," according to a report from Washington.

Some time ago, another U.S. senator said that the South Korean "Government" is a "paper Government."

Papers Lash Ravings of Japanese Ambassador to South Korea

Commenting on reckless remarks made by Kimura, first Japanese ambassador to South Korea, at a press conference in Japan and at the Kimpo Airport in Seoul, Rodong Shinmoon on Mar. 11 says that these are a revelation of the full-fledged machination for aggression of South Korea by Japanese militarism.

In his statements in Japan and South Korea, Kimura called for "establishment of lasting relations of good neighbourliness and friendship between Japan and South Korea" and "mutual cooperation," stamping out the unhappy past of the two countries. This is a shameless quibble for whitewashing the past crimes of Japanese militarism.

He also said that Japan, South Korea and Taiwan should set up a system of close cooperation among themselves for countering "aggression" and that "the South Korean troop dispatch to Vietnam is a good thing for the United States and for containing China." These sound like words from the midsummer night's dream of Japanese militarists who are hoping to become the boss of Asia by acting as a shock-trooper for U.S. imperialism.

In its commentary Minjoo Chosun says: Kimura's remarks revealed the design of Japanese and U.S. imperialism to pave a broad way for the reaggression of South Korea and to speedily form an "anti-communist Asian military alliance."

Plight of "ROK" Soldiers in S. Vietnam

Pak Jung Hi, at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, has set about organizing units for the additional dispatch of one division and one regiment of puppet troops to South Vietnam. This will bring the total number of the South Korean puppet troops thrown into South Vietnam to 50,000. Pak Jung Hi has been supplying cannon fodder to South Vietnam since September, 1964. There the puppet troops are shedding blood as bullet shields of Yankees in the war against the South Vietnamese people. In the name of "special treatment," they are maltreated and despised as the cheapest mercenaries in the world.

According to reports, even their meals are below the norm. They must go even without vegetables. Twenty per cent of them are suffering from undernourishment and skin diseases. Malaria is rampant and some soldiers die of pest.

The salary of the South Korean soldiers is one-20th of GIs and a half of that of the Saigon puppet soldiers.

They die a dog's death after all this humiliation. The ashes of 49 South Korean soldiers were brought back to Seoul from Saigon between May 8 last year and Feb. 28 this year. This was the crudest sort of humbug for covering up the heavy casualties of the puppet troops by creating the impression that they were the only South Korean war dead.

According to reports from South Vietnam, 1,800 South Korean puppet troops were wiped out in Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Bien Hoa Provinces alone from December last year to early February this year.

The outcry of the Pak Jung Hi clique that a "divisional operation" by South Korean troops is now impossible in South Vietnam, proves what heavy casualties they have suffered.

Yankees shoot puppet army soldiers if the latter disobey their order to stand in the foreground in battles and kill them at random when the situation turns bad.

On Aug. 5 last year, Americans bombed puppet soldiers, killing or wounding 13 men, when they were dismantling a wrecked U.S. plane.

On Sept. 30 last year when the artillerymen of a South Korean battery were wounded in an area northwest of Saigon, Yankees bombed them, killing them all.

On Nov. 4 last year when things went pretty bad for the U.S. aggressors in Ninh Huan Province, they bombed South Korean puppet troops, causing 52 casualties.

This is what they call "special treatment."

Discontent is mounting among the puppet army soldiers who have realized what fate is in store for them.

In March last year, more than 500 soldiers of a South Korean puppet army unit stationed to the north of Saigon staged a mutiny against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, demanding that they be sent back home.

Seven puppet soldiers committed suicide, refusing to become U.S. cannon fodder.

One puppet soldier went over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army last year.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique will have to pay dearly for the blood shed by the South Korean youths in the jungles of South Vietnam.

South Korean Farmers, Rise Up For Unification

By *Pak Yung Rai*, Member of Council for Promotion of Peaceful Unification

Pak Yung Rai, member of the (North Korean) Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Unification, on Mar. 7 called on the farmers in his native place in South Korea and on all the other South Korean farmers to rise up for the cause of national unification.

Made in his letter addressed to the South Korean farmers, this appeal was carried in its March 7 issue by Chokook Tongil, organ of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

In the letter, he said:

The only just road for the South Korean farmers to follow is that of struggles for the establishment of a genuine people's regime in South Korea, representing their interests so that peaceful unification of Korea may be realized as early as possible. For this purpose, it is necessary among others that they should launch a struggle to liquidate feudal landlordism and to topple the puppet Pak Junk Hi regime.

Particularly, he said, they should make all their possible efforts to put an end, once and for all, to the U.S. colonial ruling system which is based on landlordism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The day is not far away when we can see South Korea, too, as North Korea, covered with the network of irrigation facilities, with all the up-to-date farming machines available for the farmers, under the support of North Korea's heavy industry. Once unification is realized, South Korea is also sure to reap good harvest year after year.

Only imagine a picture showing a number of tractors running over a vast expanse of fields from Wangjoo, where I was born, to Mangyung Plain! What a delightful view it would be! And such a picture is no more a mere dream, but a reality certain to be realized tomorrow! My fellow countrymen in my native place, rise up in the struggle to bring near the day, in full conviction that final victory is yours.

Born in Wangjoo, North Cholla Province, South Korea, Pak Yung Rai had been member of the puppet South Korean National Assembly before he came over to North Korea in 1960.

U.S. Invectives Against Havana Conference

The United States is kicking up a fresh anti-communist row, trying to impair the success of the Tricontinental Conference in Havana.

No sooner had the Havana Conference closed than U.S. imperialism opened the vials of vituperation on it, accusing it of "violating the principle of non-intervention in other countries" and "menacing peace and security in the Western Hemisphere."

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists have recently opened the Panama Conference, where they tried to bring about a "radical change" in the Organization of American States, by egging on Uruguay, Peru, Venezuela and other vassal countries in Latin America to adopt an openly hostile policy against the socialist countries and clamp down more harshly on the progressive forces in their countries.

In so doing, the strategists of the White House seek firstly, to justify the countless U.S. crimes:—occupation of Guantanamo, armed intervention in the Dominican Republic, slaughter of Panamanian patriots, intelligence and subversive activities in Chile, Colombia and other countries; secondly, to cow recalcitrant Mexico and Chile into submission and, thirdly, to dampen the daily mounting anti-U.S. anti-dictatorship struggle and other progressive movements in the continent.

For this purpose, Washington seeks to place the OAS under its complete control by amending its charter and materialize its cherished aim of securing the military and political guarantee for facilitating the establishment of the "permanent inter-American forces" and putting down the mounting national liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples.

However, the U.S. Latin American policy has gone through a crisis of total bankruptcy in the recent years.

The OAS has tumbled to pieces and Pan-Americanism is falling.

Suffice it to recollect that Mexican President Diaz Ordaz, in a press conference held in Panama a short while ago, declared that his country's opposition to the establishment of the "inter-American forces" was based on the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-interference in internal affairs and that in the light of these principles, establishment of the "inter-American forces" can not be approved.

U.S. imperialism had to find new pretexts for aggression and intervention and a remedy for resuscitating Pan-Americanism.

Here Washington hit upon the idea of vilifying the Tricontinental Conference, charging it with speculative purposes, and resorting to modern Monroeism.

Since Monroe declared in 1823 that "we should consider any attempt on their part (the European powers) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," this doctrine has become a philosophical creed of the United States for maintaining its privileged position in Americas for more than 100 years.

Under this doctrine the U.S. imperialists threw into a sea of blood the Guatemalan people who rose up for freedom and national independence. Under this doctrine they enforced a collective blockade of Cuba, branding her as a "libertine" in Latin America and "heretic" of Pan-Americanism.

However, the U.S. dream of ruling its "hereditary estates" with the help of Monroeism is an anachronism of a mattoid. The U.S. imperialists can by no means reverse the strong current of the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples who are awakened and have risen up for complete independence of their countries and for social progress.

"Sorry, we won't go with you any longer."
(Recalcitrants within OAS)
—*Kwon Yung Shik*

Rebirth of Militarism As Seen In Japanese Budget

The Japanese Sato Government on Mar. 5 railroaded its 1966 budget through the Lower House.

The scale of the budget tops last year's by 1,000,000 million yen—4,314,270 million yen (17.9 per cent up on last year) in the genenal account and 2,027,300 million yen (25 per cent up) in government investments and loans.

The budget is geared to the revival of militarism and acceleration of rearmament of Japan. The direct military appropriations to the tune of 340,600 million yen, or 40,000 million more than last year and 16 times the military spending in 1950, are meant for backing financially the revival of Japanese militarism and making full preparations for implementing the "Operation Three Arrows" plan and stepping out as a "shock brigade" of U.S. imperialism in its Asian aggression.

And the budget squares with the demand of Japanese monopolies which are seeking unbridled profits in expansion to Asia, Africa and Latin America, particu'arly to South Korea. For intrusion into South Korea, it puts aside 9,100 million yen out of the "special foreign credit fund" and 7,200 million yen from the "foreign economic cooperation fund" and a colossal sum as "civilian loans," a "fishery aid fund," etc., and a staggering sum of 2,700,000 million yen is expected to be placed at the disposal of monopolies.

The current budget of the Sato Government is based on the ruthless plunder of the Japanese people, for it is going to cover 74 per cent of the budget by tax levies.

The new budget of the Sato Government will further militarize Japan, aggravate people's living standard and worsen the economic recession of Japan and will arouse the Japanese people to a more vigorous democratic movement and finally hasten its own doom.

Solidarity with Zimbabwe People

PYONGYANG, Mar. 17 (KCNA)—Marking the "Day of Zimbabwe," leading papers here carry articles today, expressing militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against the racist Smith regime and for the dignity and rights of the nation.

An article of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party C.C. headlined "Zimbabwe people are not alone" says: The fabrication of the Smith regime by the British colonialists is a national insult to the Zimbabwe people and an intolerable challenge to all peoples of Africa.

What is the use of a white regime for the Zimbabwe people? Through the Smith regime the British colonialists are seeking to stamp out the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national independence and reduce them to colonial slaves.

Recalling that the Johnson administration allowed last February the Smith racist regime to set up its information office in Washington, the article continues:

Under the wings of the U.S. and British imperialists the Smith clique is not only trampling underfoot the national independence and genuine freedom of the Zimbabwe people but also actively cooperating in the imperialists' subversive activities threatening the security of Africa.

Hailing the Zimbabwe people who have resolutely risen up with arms in their hands, the article stresses: Their struggle is a just struggle for national independence and freedom.

The Zimbabwe people are not alone in their struggle. Because of the justness of their struggle, they enjoy the warm support of the African and Arab countries and the progressive people the world over.

The Zimbabwe people will surely win victory in their just cause and the colonialists are bound to meet fiasco, the article concludes.

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

To incorporate their economy and turn to the state for active assistance was the only way for the handicraftsmen to improve their living conditions in the postwar period.

This explains why the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on the co-operation of handicrafts met with active support of the handicraftsmen, why the co-operation of handicrafts developed at a rapid pace and why it was successfully completed in a few postwar years.

Socialist transformation of the capitalist industy and trade, too, proceeded comparatively smoothly in Korea.

Under long years of colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, development of Korean national capital was restricted in a large measure. Japanese capital was holding grip on main branches of the Korean economy and Korean national capital was in poor state. Only a handful of comprador capital was exception. The national capital suffered heavy damage in the war and its position grew still worse. No small number of enterprisers and traders went bankrupt and they found employment in the state-owned sector. And the bulk of the remaining ones was reduced to the status of handicraftsman and small trader.

In these circumstances, the only way for the capitalist traders and industrialists to restore their economy from ruin consisted in counting on the assistance of the state and the socialist economy, pooling their means of production and funds for joint operation.

Moreover, those small number of enterprisers and traders could hardly go ahead with their private business at a time when in all branches of the national economy socialist economic sector was holding undivided sway.

The Workers' Party of Korea, taking into account the conditions prevailing in our country, adopted the line of reorganizing the capitalist industry and trade through various types of co-operative economy. The enterprisers and traders supported the Party's line on co-operation of private industry and trade which was in accord with their interests. Thus the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry and trade was completed in a short space of time.

In transforming the handicrafts, capitalist trade and industry on socialist lines, the voluntary principle was observed. Handicraftsmen and owners of medium and small industrial enterprises joined producers' co-operatives of their own accord.

Measures were taken to consolidate the producers' co-operatives formed with handicraftsmen before drawing the enterprisers into the co-operative economy. Semisocialist form was widely adopted in reorganizing capitalist industry and trade.

In the producers' co-operative of semi-socialist form, the means of production and funds were pooled to manage joint economy and incomes were shared out according to the amount of work they put in and investment made. Means of production invested for common use remained private-owned. In converting the private property into co-operative property, that is, in socializing the means of production and funds in Korea, it was seen to that the private enterprisers invest them of their own will and that compensation for them were made gradually out of the common property as it grew.

The state rendered enormous assistance for consolidation of the already organized producers' co-operatives. Thanks to the state assistance, the co-operatives were soon put on a solid economic foundation and the living of the handicraftsmen and traders improved.

Towards the end of 1958, socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, capitalist trade and industry, was completed almost simultaneously with the result that socialist relations of production became predominant in towns and countryside. And exploitation of man by man disappeared once and for all. The productive forces, freed from the shackles of the outdated relations of production, began to develop at high rate.

(To be continued)

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